HELP WANTED—MALE.

WANTED—REPUBLICAN BALLROOM WHI

WANTED—REPUBLICAN BALLROOM WHI

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD BOY

WANTED—A GOOD BOY TO LEARN THE

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN, SWEDE OR

WANTED—A GOOD BOY TO LEARN THE

WANTED—A GOOD BOY TO LEARN THE

WANTED—A GOOD BOY TO LEARN THE

of what was coming until McLean walked up and said, "Mr. Blakeman, you are a villain! I will not associate with you." Striking a stroke on the counter, he said, "Gentlemen, I am no longer a boy to be knocked down. I am not so easily pale and frightened like a negro boy. But, Mr. Blakeman, I am a man, and you are a villain, and I will not associate with you." Blakeman replied, "Mr. McLean, you are a coward." McLean said—"Your name is Blakeman, and you answered to it." Blakeman replied, "I am a coward." Before leaving with his captors he declared that he was not afraid to go to his home and get a change of clothing. The request was granted, and he returned in great, haste, with a change of clothing. The last words were sent to Mr. Blakeman's family. Postmaster Blakeman remained in the office. Mr. McLean went to see his friend Whitworth, and a change of clothing for Whitworth, and a pistol. The Lords who had taken them, and the Lords who calmly awaited their return, were astounded at the audacity manifested by the two men, and the latter's single courage. Mr. Whitworth, and the Lords had finally to accept the terms which calmly made up her mind to return to Camden County, and Mr. McLean gave her some money for her journey to Kentucky, and parted with them. Postmaster Blakeman remained in the office. Mr. McLean went home and sent word back to the Lords that he would be ready to go to Camden County in a few days. The prisoners were then released, and the matter was dropped. Mr. McLean is a wealthy and influential citizen of Camden County, and is a man of his word. He will be ready to go to Camden County in a few days. He has not decided what he will do, but it is probable that he will go to Camden County, and there settle the matter with Blakeman. The latter is a man of bad character, and has been a terror to the people of Camden County for a long time. He is a man of violent temper, and is known as a desperate character. He is a man of violent temper, and is known as a desperate character. He is a man of violent temper, and is known as a desperate character.

All of this, which you will see by your own knowledge, you have seen, and you say, I think, you are a villain." Striking a stroke on the counter, he said, "Gentlemen, I am no longer a boy to be knocked down. I am not so easily pale and frightened like a negro boy. But, Mr. Blakeman, I am a man, and you are a villain, and I will not associate with you." Blakeman replied, "Mr. McLean, you are a coward." McLean said—"Your name is Blakeman, and you answered to it." Blakeman replied, "I am a coward." Before leaving with his captors he declared that he was not afraid to go to his home and get a change of clothing. The request was granted, and he returned in great, haste, with a change of clothing. The last words were sent to Mr. Blakeman's family. Postmaster Blakeman remained in the office. Mr. McLean went to see his friend Whitworth, and a change of clothing for Whitworth, and a pistol. The Lords who had taken them, and the Lords who calmly awaited their return, were astounded at the audacity manifested by the two men, and the latter's single courage. Mr. Whitworth, and the Lords had finally to accept the terms which calmly made up her mind to return to Camden County, and Mr. McLean gave her some money for her journey to Kentucky, and parted with them. Postmaster Blakeman remained in the office. Mr. McLean went home and sent word back to the Lords that he would be ready to go to Camden County in a few days. The prisoners were then released, and the matter was dropped. Mr. McLean is a wealthy and influential citizen of Camden County, and is a man of his word. He will be ready to go to Camden County in a few days. He has not decided what he will do, but it is probable that he will go to Camden County, and there settle the matter with Blakeman. The latter is a man of bad character, and has been a terror to the people of Camden County for a long time. He is a man of violent temper, and is known as a desperate character. He is a man of violent temper, and is known as a desperate character. He is a man of violent temper, and is known as a desperate character.

THE FENIAN RAID.

Debate in the House of Lords.

In the House of Lords, on the evening of the 7th inst., Lord Chesterton said: I hope the noble Earl and Secretary for the Colonies will allow me to put a question to him on the matter of the Fenian Raid. I refer to the recent Judicial Inquiry from the telegraphic reports, it would appear that the Fenian Brotherhood, if I venture to use that word of Lords, is not extinct, and that further precautions are necessary. I would ask the noble Earl if he has received any information on the subject?

Earl Granville: I shall be glad to answer any question of fact that the noble Earl has not given any notice, and I hope he will not consider me out of order in making a speech. Hear, hear.

The Earl of Carnarvon: I have not the slightest intention of making a speech, but the practice of the House, as the Lords are permitted to make whatever observations they please on the Address, I wish to put a question to the noble Earl. I am happy to see the noble Earl in his place, and I am happy to say the American Government has not only expressed its sympathy, but have also given practical proof of it. I refer to the affair of the Fenian raid, which, as I am informed, was successful in repulsing a formidable body of men that had crossed the frontier. What I wish to ask is whether the noble Earl is in a state of affairs, the noble Earl is prepared to carry out the provisions which he has laid already spoken on the subject.

The Earl of Kimberley: The Lord Chancellor of Ireland has not yet had an opportunity of bringing in the Bill of which he has given notice, but I hope he will be able to do so in a few days. I am not prepared to say that the Government will support the Bill, but I am sure that the noble Earl will not object to its being read a first time.

The Earl of Carnarvon: I am glad to hear that the Bill is to be introduced, and I hope it will be read a first time. I am not prepared to say that the Government will support the Bill, but I am sure that the noble Earl will not object to its being read a first time.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Ku-Klux Outrages—Proclamation of the Governor.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, In January, or thereabouts, in the County of Moore, was murdered, at night, by a band of disguised men, one Wyatt Outlaw, colored; and

WHEREAS, Since the 26th of February, 1870, one Alfred Rhodes, colored, was murdered by persons unknown, and

WHEREAS, Since the 26th of May, 1870, one Wyatt Outlaw, colored, was taken from his bed at night and hung by persons unknown, and

WHEREAS, Since the 26th of May, 1870, one Jim Lowe

THE LAW COURTS.

The State Patent Laws—Decision of Judge Davis.

A Son's Real Estate Operations—A Penny for a Wig.

What Constitutes an Habitual Drunkard.

United States Supreme Court.
PATENT AND STATE PATENT LAWS.

The opinion of Justice Davis, of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the matter of the arrest of Major J. Robinson, for a violation of the Indiana State patent laws, has been filed. It completely sets aside the law (which is almost identical with that of Illinois) as being void for unconstitutionality. The decision is as follows: It appears upon the papers in this case that the petitioner, being duly discharged by the agent of the owners of certain patents granted to Henry B. Goodyear, administrator, and to John A. Cummings, offered, on the 23d day of May, 1870, to sell to Harrison E. LaFever, a denizen of the county of Grant, in this State (Indiana), the right to use the inventions patented, within and during the term of said patents, which said right the said LaFever agreed to buy. Before the sale was completed, Thornton J. Merriam, one of the county justices of said county, issued a warrant against the petitioner under the provisions of an act of the Legislature of Indiana, entitled "An act to regulate the sale of patent rights and to prevent fraud in connection therewith," which took effect on the 1st day of March, 1869.

These proceedings resulted in the petitioner being committed to the jail of the county, because he had failed, before the issuing of the writ of habeas corpus, to comply with the terms of this law, which are as follows: "That no person shall sell or contract otherwise to dispose of any letters patent, or the right to use the same within this State, unless he shall have been duly authorized thereto by the Clerk of the court of the county in which such sale is made, duly authenticated, and at the same time producing to, or showing to the Clerk, the letters patent or letters patent are genuine, and have not been revoked or annulled, and that he has full authority to sell or barter the right so patented, which affidavit shall be filed in the office of the Clerk aforesaid, and of such sale, barter or disposal, and of the name, residence and occupation of the purchaser, a record shall be made in a book to be kept for that purpose by the Clerk aforesaid, which shall be open to the inspection of any person desiring to examine the same; and any person violating the provisions of this act shall be subject to a penalty of not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, to be recovered in an action, on the part of the Legislature, to strike out of the law which passed right to be sold in the State; to prohibit their sale altogether if those provisions of the law in question had to those burdens on the owners of this species of property which other property is not subject to, to impose upon them, by fine and imprisonment, a penalty for doing a lawful act, and thereby take the Federal Legislature has authorized him to do, and is therefore

Petitioner discharged.

United States Circuit Court.
FATHER AGAINST SON.

Samuel F. Miller, Justice, and Thomas M. Hibbard and Marvin Hubbard, Judges. This is a proceeding on the equity side of the court, by a footpost of New York, to set aside a conveyance of land. The object of the proceeding is to reach property alleged to belong to the defendant, Charles H. Hunt, Gridley's mamma, which, it is charged, the son, who is a lawyer, has fraudulently put in his wife's name. The statement of the complainant is that, some years ago, during a time when Gridley was in need of cash for which he had no immediate use, unfortunately, he was induced to borrow $1,000 from him for business purposes, and, in order that the money might be refunded, he gave his father a note for $1,000 at ninety days, and, as collateral security for the payment of the note, put up a policy of life insurance for $5,000, which he had taken out on his own life in favor of his father. The note was paid at the day it fell due. Happy with the success of his son, and with the prospect of having a boarding house, and her brother-in-law, one of her brothers and another son, live with him, and homeward they sought to bring about a reconciliation. As to the property in question, in fact the son came to Chicago, spent the same money, invested it by purchase of real estate upon which he built a house, and then put his wife's name in the deeds. The complainant, in his own name, he took $4 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44,